

# LEG

2. An act of obedience.  
At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kifs his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, hip, nor cap. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*  
Their horſes never give a blow,  
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
If the boy ſhould not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-maſter will cure that defect. *Locke.*  
He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*
3. To ſtand on his own legs; to ſupport himſelf.  
Perſons of their fortune and quality could well have ſtood upon their own *legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and ſupport. *Collier of Friendship.*
4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.  
**LEGACY.** *n. f.* [*legatum*, Latin.]  
*Legacy* is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament.  
If there be no ſuch thing apparent upon record, they do as if one ſhould demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of ſome written teſtament, wherein there being no ſuch thing ſpecified, he pleadeth that there it muſt needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the teſtator bore him; imagining, that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a teſtament to have that in it, which other men can no-where by reading find. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
Go you to Cæſar's houſe;  
Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine  
How to cut off ſome charge in *legacies*. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*  
Good counſel is the beſt *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
When he thought you gone  
T' augment the number of the bleſſ'd above,  
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;  
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,  
But to defend the preſent you had made. *Dryden.*  
When the heir of this vaſt treaſure knew,  
How large a *legacy* was left to you,  
He wiſely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*  
Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife, and war,  
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*
- LEGAL.** *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]  
1. Done or conceived according to law.  
Whatever was before, was before time of memory; and what is ſince is, in a *legal* ſenſe, within the time of memory. *Hale's Hiſt. of the Common Law of England.*  
2. Lawful; not contrary to law.  
His merits  
To ſave them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milt.*  
**LEGALITY.** *n. f.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulneſs.  
To **LEGALIZE.** *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.  
If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it ſhould be injury from an extremely obliged perſon: but revenge is ſo abſolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no conſideration can impower, even the beſt men, to aſſume the execution of it. *Saunders's Sermons.*
- LEGALLY.** *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.  
A prince may not, much leſs may inferior judges, deny juſtice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*
- LEGATARY.** *n. f.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a *legacy* left.  
An executor ſhall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the preſence of fit perſons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary.
- LEGATINE.** *adj.* [from *legatus*.] Made by a legate.  
When any one is abſolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* conſtitution, that ſome one ſhall publiſh ſuch abſolution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman ſec.  
All thoſe you have done of late,  
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,  
Fall in the compaſs of a premunire. *Shakeſpeare.*
- LEGATE.** *n. f.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]  
1. A deputy; an ambaffador.  
The *legates* from th' *Ætolian* prince return:  
Sad news they bring, that after all the coſt,  
And care employ'd, their embaffy is loſt. *Dryden. Æneid.*  
2. A kind of ſpiritual ambaffador from the pope; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope for eccleſiaſtical affairs.  
Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,  
To give us warrant from the hand of heav'n. *Shakeſp. Atterbury.*  
Upon the *legate's* ſummons, he ſubmitted himſelf to an examination, and appeared before him.
- LEGATEE.** *n. f.* [from *legatus*, Lat.] One who has a *legacy* left him.  
If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal bout,  
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* ſhould die before me, that then the reſpective *legacies* ſhall revert to myſelf.
- LEGATION.** *n. f.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaffy.

# LEG

- It will be found, that after a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
In the attiring and ornament of their bodies, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeneſs, and upon ocaſion colly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*
- LEGATOR.** *n. f.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves *legacies*.  
Suppoſe debate  
Betwixt pretenders to a fair eſtate,  
Bequeath'd by ſome *legator's* laſt intent. *Dryden.*
- LEGEND.** *n. f.* [*legenda*, Latin.]  
1. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints.  
*Legends* being grown in a manner to be nothing elſe but heaps of frivolous and ſcandalous vanities, they have been even with diſdain thrown out, the very neſts which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker, b. v.*  
There are in Rome two ſets of antiquities, the chriſtian and the heathen; the former, though of a freſher date, are ſo embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little ſatisfaction. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Any memorial or relation.  
And in this *legend* all that glorious deed  
Read, whilſt you arm you; arm you whilſt you read. *Fairfax, b. i.*
3. An incredible unauthentic narrative.  
Who can ſhow the *legends*, that record  
More idle tales, or fables ſo abſurd. *Blackmore.*  
It is the way and means of attaining to heaven, that makes profane ſcorners ſo willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is ſuch an inconſiſtent incredible *legend*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. Any inſcription; particularly on medals or coins.  
Compare the beauty and comprehenſiveſs of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Medals.*
- LEGER.** *n. f.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambaffador; a reſident; one that continues at the court to which he is ſent; a *leger-book*, a book that lies in the computing-houſe.  
Lord Angelo, having affairs to heav'n,  
Intends you for his ſwift ambaffador,  
Where you ſhall be an everlaſting *leger*. *Shakeſpeare.*  
I've giv'n him that,  
Which, if he take, ſhall quite unpeople her  
Of *leiders* for her ſweet. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*  
If *leger* ambaffadors or agents were ſent to remain near the courts of princes, to obſerve their motions, and to hold correſpondence with them, ſuch were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Who can eſteem  
Thy praife too much? thou art heav'n's *leger* here,  
Working againſt the ſtates of death and hell. *Herbert.*  
He withdrew not his confidence from any of thoſe who attended his perſon, who, in truth, lay *leger* for the covenant, and kept up the ſpirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clorenson, b. ii.*  
I call that a *leger* bait, which is fixed, or made to reſt, in one certain place, when you ſhall be abſent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*
- LEGERDEMAIN.** *n. f.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.  
He ſo light was at *legerdemain*,  
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubbard.*  
Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impoſe upon their own ſouls, there is none ſo common as the plea of a good intention. *Saunders's Sermons.*
- LEGERITY.** *n. f.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightneſs; nimbleneſs; quickneſs. A word not in uſe.  
When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs though deſunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowly grave, and newly move  
With caſted ſlough and freſh *legerity*. *Shakeſpeare.*
- LEGGED.** *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furniſhed with legs.
- LEGIBLE.** *n. f.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]  
1. Such as may be read.  
You obſerve ſome clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cuſhion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*  
2. Apparent; diſcoverable.  
People's opinions of themſelves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterpriſe in his air and motion; it ſtamps value and ſignificancy upon his face. *Collier.*
- LEGIBLY.** *adv.* [from *legibilis*.] In ſuch a manner as may be read.
- LEGION.** [*legio*, Latin.]

I. A

# LEG

1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand.  
The moſt remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius ſending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the Chriſtian *legion*. *Addiſon.*
  2. A military force.  
She to foreign realms  
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*
  3. Any great number.  
Not in the *legions*  
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakeſp.*  
The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one in has entered, *legions* will force their way through the ſame breach. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- LEGIONARY.** *adj.* [from *legion*.]  
1. Relating to a legion.  
2. Containing a legion.  
3. Containing a great indefinite number.  
Too many applying themſelves betwixt jeſt and earneſt, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- LEGISLATION.** *n. f.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.  
Pythagoras joined *legiſlation* to his philoſophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable foundation to the laws he preſcribed. *Littleton on the Conſervation of St. Paul.*
- LEGISLATIVE.** *adj.* [from *legiſlator*.] Giving laws; law-giving.  
Their *legiſlative* frenzy they repent,  
Enacting it ſhould make no precedent. *Denham.*  
The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and thoſe qualities are proper to the *legiſlative* ſtyle. *Dryden.*
- LEGISLATOR.** *n. f.* [*legiſlator*, Latin; *legiſtator*, French.]  
A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.  
It ſpoke like a *legiſlator*: the thing ſpoke was a law. *South.*  
Heroes in animated marble frown,  
And *legiſtators* ſeem to think in ſtone. *Pope.*
- LEGISLATURE.** *n. f.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.  
Without the concurrent conſent of all three parts of the *legiſlature*, no law is or can be made. *Hale's Com. Law.*  
In the notion of a *legiſlature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and ſuſpend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addiſon's Freeholder, No. 16.*  
By the ſupreme magiſtrate is properly underſtood the *legiſlative* power; but the word magiſtrate ſeeming to denote a ſingle perſon, and to expreſs the executive power, it came to paſs that the obedience due to the *legiſlature* was, for want of conſidering this eaſy diſtinction, miſapplied to the adminiſtration. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of England Man.*
- LEGITIMACY.** *n. f.* [from *legitimate*.]  
1. Lawfulneſs of birth.  
In reſpect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*  
2. Genuineness; not ſpuriousneſs.  
The *legitimacy* or reality of theſe marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
- LEGITIMATE.** *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, French.]  
Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.  
*Legitimate* Edgar, I muſt have your land;  
Our father's love is to the baſtard Edmund. *Shakeſpeare.*  
An adulterous perſon is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a common portion. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
- To **LEGITIMATE.** *v. a.* [*legitimare*, Fr. from the adjective.]  
1. To procure to any the rights of *legitimate* birth.  
*Legitimate* him that was a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. To make lawful.  
It would be impoſſible for any enterpriſe to be lawful, if that which ſhould *legitimate* it is ſubſequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piety.*
- LEGITIMATELY.** *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely.  
By degrees he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat,  
Thus difficulties prove a ſoul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*
- LEGITIMATION.** *n. f.* [*legitimation*, French; from *legitimate*.]  
1. Lawful birth.  
I have diſclaim'd my land;  
*Legitimation*, name, and all is gone:  
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakeſp.*  
From whence will ariſe many queſtions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*  
2. The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.
- LEGUME.** [*n. f.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds  
**LEGUMEN.** } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as,  
beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.  
Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and diſtilled in a retort, will afford an acid ſpirit. *Boyle.*

# LEM

- In the ſpring fell great rains, upon which enſued a moſt deſtructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbutnot.*
- LEGUMINOUS.** *adj.* [*legumineus*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulſe; conſiſting of pulſe.  
The properſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous ſeeds: as oats, barley, and wheat; or of ſome of the ſiliqueoſe or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbutnot.*
- LEISURABLY.** *adv.* [from *leisurable*.] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry.  
Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our reſt is come, the patterns of our diſſolution may be Jacob, Moſes, Joshua, and David, who *leiſurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God to come upon their poſterity. *Hooker, b. v.*
- LEISURABLE.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Done at leiſure; not hurried; enjoying leiſure.  
A relation inexcusable in his works of *leiſurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*
- LEISURE.** *n. f.* [*leisure*, French.]  
1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice.  
A gentleman fell very ſick, and a friend ſaid to him, Send for a phyſician; but the ſick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the deſire of *leisure* is much more natural than of buſineſs and care. *Temple.*  
O happy youth!  
For whom thy fates relieve ſo fair a bride:  
He ſigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to ſay,  
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleaſure to think of nothing which can diſcompoſe your mind. *Dryden.*
2. Convenience of time.  
We'll make our *leiſures* to attend on yours. *Shakeſp.*  
They ſummon'd up their meiny, ſtrait took horſe;  
Commanded me to follow, and attend  
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully, To be conſidered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*
3. Want of leiſure. Not uſed.  
More than I have ſaid, loving countrymen;  
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time  
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*
- LEISURELY.** *adj.* [from *leisure*.] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry.  
He was the wretchedſt thing when he was young,  
So long a growing, and ſo *leisurely*,  
That, if the rule were true, he ſhould be gracious. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*  
The bridge is human life: upon a more *leisurely* ſurvey of it, I found that it conſiſted of threeſcore and ten intire arches. *Addiſon's Spectator, No. 159.*
- LEISURELY.** *adv.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; ſlowly.  
The Belgians hop'd, that with diſorder'd haſte,  
Our deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;  
Or if with caution *leisurely* we paſt,  
Their numerous groſs might charge us one by one. *Dryd.*  
We defended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the ſteps. *Addiſon's Freeholder, No. 47.*
- LEMAN.** *n. f.* [Generally ſuppoſed to be *laimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by *Junius*, with almoſt equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or *leef*, Saxon, *belov'd* and *man*. This etymology is ſtrongly ſupported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leve-man*.] A ſweetheart; a gallant; or a miſtreſs. *Hammer.*  
Hold for my fake, and do him not to dye;  
But vanquiſh'd, thine eternal bondſlave make,  
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Fa. Qu.*  
A cup of wine,  
That's briſk and fine,  
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
- LEMMA.** *n. f.* [*λήμμα*; *lemme*, French.] A propoſition pre-  
viouſly aſſumed.
- LEMON.** *n. f.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Latin.]  
1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.  
The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and aſtringent than that of oranges. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
The dyers uſe it for dyeing of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
Bear me, Pomona!  
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon's Sermons.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.  
The *lemon* tree hath large ſtiff leaves; the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the fruit is almoſt of an oval figure, and divided into ſeveral cells, in which